### A MILITANT CHRISTIANITY.

VIGOROUS WORK FOR RELIGION UNDER MR. MOODY'S LEADERSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Northfield, Mass., Aug. 6.—This was a busy day or the Conference, as the following schedule will indicate:

9:15—Devotional meeting, led by the Rev. M.
Crook, of the Berwick Mission.
10:00—Dr. H. W. Webb-Perloc and the Rev. Andrew Murray
2:30—Devotional service.
2:45—Report of Berwick Praying Band.
3:35—Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, of the Door of Hope,
New-York City.
4:45—Superintendent H. B. Gibbud, of the Rescue
Mission, Syracuse, N. Y.

4:45—Superintendent H. B. Gibbad, of the Mission, Syracuse, N. Y. Whittemore, "Fallen 5:45, Round Top—Mrs. Whittemore, "Fallen 5:45—Work of New-York." Workers' Association, 8:45—"Work in the Hop Fields of Central New-York." by Superintendent Gibbud, of the Rescue Mission, Syracuse, N. Y.

The conference has been favored by another beau-tiful day, and the interest in it is increasing. The religious feeling of the visitors is keyed to the highpoint, and they are anxious to reach greater his yet. While Mr. Moody is in the fullest symaffable and approachable. There is nothing starchy about him. If a window is to be shut he jumps up and shuts it. If chairs are to be moved he gets down and takes a hand in moving them. He is whether he knows them or not, entirely forgetful of the fact that he is one of the great figures in the

#### DR. DOWKONTT AND HIS WORK.

One of the most interesting of the Conference isitors is George D. Dowkontt, of New-York, who wisitors is George D. Downote the cause of medical has done so much to promote the cause of medical missions in this country. Dr. Dowkoutt was for cars in the medical service of the British Navy, att in 1881, soon after he came to this country, he int where there is certainty of a great ultimate coess. The chief difficulty, of course, is the lack ar. But now all reductions are cut off, and \$35 year is demanded. This has forced upon Dr. towkoutt and those was have either of sending the stu-ents to some cheaper colleges in the West or of stablishing a medical college of their own. They chose the latter alternative. Twenty acres of land, the latter atternative. I want to be a large house on it, in New-Rochelle have iffered to them for \$30,000, and they have got about \$5,000 of enough money to secure this called, occupies a commodious house in Lexington-ave., near Forty-fifth-st., and has already sent out nedical missionaries. Dr. Dowkontt has written a ttle book, entitled "Murdered Millions," in which he shows in a striking way the importance of send equipped medical college in the world, and Newmovement. If the property can be secured some of the most eminent physicians in New-York will give services as professors free. It is propos the standard of the institution even higher than the requirements of the State, and the University of the State has promised to give degrees to its students. The establishment of such an institution would give a great impulse to the work

late yesterday afternoon and made a stirring addre last evening, in the course of which he declared that great revival of religion is impending. Many, however, fear that Dr. Dixon is mistaken, as the by encouraging men to feel that they can be moral

DAYS FILLED WITH RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY. It must not be supposed that the four or five regular services a day represent all the religious activity. After breakfast in the hotel, school buildings and boarding-houses the guests assemble in the parlors for a short service of prayer and praise. After that they gather in groups and talk about the experience of the soul until 10 o'clock, when everybody, Bible, notebook and pencil in hand, hurries to the auditorium. The meeting closes at 12:30, and until 1 o'clock, when dinner is served, the time is spent in talking over the addresses just heard. There is more religious talk after dinner until o'clock, when the afternoon meeting begins. Imme-diately after tea there is a meeting on Round Top Hill, and by the time that is ended it is time to go to the evening meeting in the auditorium. It will be seen that there is little time for driving, fishing or other wordly recreations. But every one has comhere to hear the Word of God expounded, and nothing is allowed to stand in the way.

To illustrate the profound interest in the Conference, a story is told of a young fellow in New-York some years ago who was anxious to attend the Conference that year, but had only a dollar in the world With that he bought a ticket on the New-Haven boat, and then walked from New-Haven to Northfield, a distance of about one hundred miles. That is the sort of people who come here. To those who cannot enter into it sympathetically their ardor must seem inexplicable.

THE STARS OF THE CONFERENCE. It has already become evident that Prebendary Webb-Peploe, of London, and the Rev. Andrew Murray, of South Africa, are to be the star attrac-tions this year, and in fact they are already. Dr. Webb-Peploe appeals to every one because of his evangelical fervor and his great gifts as a speaker. The fact that he is an official of St. Paul's Cathedral. London, cuts no figure with those here ofrially, but doubtless it adds to the interest felt Mr. Murray is the author of some books pervaded by a tone of deep spirituality. Everybody here has read these books, so that he is welcomed as an old friend. The term "otherworldliness" best describes him. In South Africa he is revered as a saint. He has been three times Moderator of the South African Dutch Reformed Synod. Twenty years ago he founded the Weilington Huguenot Seminary for Young Ladies. He has pened a seminary for training missionaries, and is the president of the Cape General Mission, of South Africa. He is in feeble health, but mentally is at his best, and speaks as though inspired. His father was Scotch and his mother Dutch, and he possesses many of the characteristics of both races. A less carnest and simple-minded man would be spoiled by the compliments paid to him. But if anything, they only make him more humble-minded. rvaded by a tone of deep spirituality.

It needs hardly to be said that questions of dress are not even raised here. As for the new woman, she would not venture within a dozen miles of Northfield, or if she did she would find herseif so lonely that she would speedily defart. Nor would the social butterfly fare any better. Life is profoundly earnest with all who come to the Conference. A great deal has been said recently about the bicycle face. The prevailing expression to be found here might fitly be called the Bible face, for it is about the Bible that every one is thinking.

## THE POWER OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

At the beginning of the morning session the Rev half of Judge Strong, whose lilness was announced by Mr. Moody, and of Dr. Talmage in his hour of bereavement. Prebendary Webb-Peploe then came forward and read the first ten verses Exodus vi, about the Israelites in bondage. He

said, in substance:

They were in evil case, externally and internally. They thought God was not as strong as outward circumstances. Many of us think the same thing. We say to ourselves that we want to serve God, that we have tried hard to do so, but that if circumstances are too much for us they are too much for God. He can't do what He wants to do any more than we can. But, friends, that is the word of Satan, and we know that Satan is a liar from the beginning. He lies when he says that our Christian life must always be lived in the gloom of disappointment and failure—that we can never have any joy and gladness till we get to Heaven. To believe thus is not faith, for it is not faith simply to hope in a horeless way for some faroff joy. That is not faith—certainly not Christian faith. We must believe that uninterrupted bliss is the privilege of every child of God. We stand here to protest against the Christian life of depression. It is not Christian, and it is not really life. When

the worlding man looks at such a Caristian he asks:
"Why should I give up my pleasant life for that?
If that is Christianity, I don't want it."
Some years ago a lady came creach, but last.
"Why should I give up my pleasant life for that?
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Some years ago a lady came creach, but last.
"Why should I give up my pleasant life for that?
If that is Christianity, I don't want it."
Some years ago a lady came creach, but last.
"Why not, madam" it replied. "Why not, madam" it."
I replied. "Teoduse my circumstances are so populate." "But I think I said that.
"Yes, you did, but mine are so very peculiar." "But I think I said that.
"Yes, you did, but mine are so very peculiar circumstances." The case was says, and I suppose it is true. Everybody is very yearliar, the want everybody is very peculiar. But thank God, I soon good that woman that the Sav people, no matter how most very peculiar their curcumstances may be.
Christ died for you, my friends, just as if there was nobody else in all the wide world. On in Endless here and sines. The good out and growls at everybobdy and everythine. Endless song, indeed (figure worlding. Well, the last of the last in the suffering of the last and the sum of t

#### THE FAILURES OF MOSES.

And now let us look at our story. Mark the the cry came to God, who heard it and remembered His covenants. He looked and had respect to them. Moses was a dead failure at first, because he had no faith in God. Note the seven excuses he made: Who am I? What is God's name? They will say God has not appeared to thee. I am not elequent; I have a slow tongue. (Well, Moses, so much the more credit to God.) But I won't undertake it. (Rank mutiny, you see.) Why hast thou sent me? (Trying to shift the burden of duty.). And last of all. They will not hear me. Do you wonder Moses failed at first? He could not succeed until he had learned through his failure the strength and power of God. Aaron at first was the mouthpiece of God until at last Moses believed, and then he came to the front. So many people became God's chidren, but grumbling children. Ah! friends, didn't God take the shine out of Moses? May He do the same with all His ministers to-day.

Some years ago I was called to visit a young man dying of consumption who had been converted under my ministrations. And in the course of the talk I said to him: "Now, won't you tell me just what word it was that brought you to Christ? If I knew it might help me." Ah! I was such a crafty man that day. I was so anxious for praise. "Well," he replied, "you stopped talking one day and you began to sing 'Rock of Ages." Ah! sir, how you did bellow it out! It went right through me, and the words of that dear old hymn brought me right to Christ." The shine was all taken out of me, and I saw that it was God, not I, working. The Church is coming down as close as it can to the rotten old world, whale it tries at the same time to keep the door of Heaven open.

Then note the seven "I will's" of God in this great story of Israel's bondage. I will bring you out from the burdens of the Egyptians. I will bring you out of bondage. I will redeem you. I will take you for any people. I will be to you a God. I will bring you into the good land, and I will give it to you. Are you into the good land? Then do not turn back to Ezypt. When you make a compact with the flesh you stretch out your Moses was a dead failure at first, because he

sion. Mr. Murray then took up the same line of thought and his words were charged with so much eeling that many of those who heard him shed

tears. His remarks were founded on Psaim (xi), a:
"My soul, wait thou only upon God." He said in
part:

Why do God's people think that God is separated
from them? Why do they complain that circumstances hide him? Because they do not know God.
They put ministers, preaching, prayers, everything
in the place of God. You may do what you will if
God reveals Himself in your heart. You have often
seen a lecturer use a long pointer to point out the
places on a chart. But do the people pay any attention to the pointer? Not at all. They are looking
only at the places pointed out. So it is in our lives.
The Bible is after all nothing but a pointer. And, I
say it with reverence, Jesus Christ Himself came to
point us to God! Let us realize that. There is a
difference between the way and the end of the way.
Jesus Christ is the way and the end of the day.
Jesus Christ is the way and God is the end and
haven of our souls. Christ came to bring us to God
and unless we take Christ for what God says He is,
we do not apprehend Him. He is able to save to
the uttermost them that come to God through Him.
We must wait upon God. How great should be the
silence of the soul in the presence of God. He is
the life of the creation. It is the instrument of His
giory. Oh! God, reveal Thyself; bring me to the
plane of nothingness that Thou mayest be all in all.
Waiting on God. That is it. Just all bow before
Him, face to face with Him, and then the blessing
of God will rest upon us.

As Mr. Murray went on he became more and more impassioned, and at last he ended in a touching prayer, broken up with moments of silent

the afternoon there was an interesting meeting conducted by members of the Berwick, Me., pray This is an association of young men prevailing tendercy toward reform in secular and political life operates against a religious revival, cases especially. It was started by three young most of them plain, uneducated workingmen, who

most of them plain, uneducated workingmen, who are united together in the effort to convert hard cases especially. It was started by three young men about three years ago, and now numbers about eighty men, all converted Christians. Mr. Crook, one of the founders, was the principal speaker, and his racy and homely narrative, interspersed with personal experiences, was listened to with pleased attention. Though the work of the band is only local in its character, its great success has aroused widespread attention, because it indicated how much of the same sort of thing may be done in other communities.

When the time came for Mrs. Whittemore to speak most of the main floor of the spacious auditorium was filled, many who arrived this morning appearing for the first time. Mrs. Whittemore is a woman of attractive personality and has a clear and pleasant voice. She was dressed in black and carried in her hand her Bible that she has used for years. Her address was about the Door of Hope for Fallen Girls in New-York, which she established several years ago. Some time previously, she said, she was dressing for a party, and her little boy came in to see her. "How does mamma look to-night?" she asked the boy. "Why. mamma." as he looked at her bare neck and arms, "you are not going that way? You are not dressed." "And then," said Mrs. Whittemore, "I caught a vision of the perfect robe of Christ. I did not love the work at first," she continued, "but I did it for Christ's sake, I have gone into the vilest dens and into the furnace, but there has been no smell of fire on my garments. I have been misunderstod and criticised at times, but I thank God for it, for it has made God all in all. The story of the poor girls who have fallen is a said and tracic one. We Christian women stand aloof from them. Oh! You women who are here, I ask you in the name of Jesus to be women indeed; to give a helping hand to your sisters. God put it in my heart to make this work one of faith, and I can say that since the Door of Hope must need hot w

#### FRAUD IN POLICE EXAMINATIONS.

A NUMBER OF MEN WILL BE DROPPED FROM THE ELIGIBLE LIST.

Secretary Bell of the Police Civil Service Board vesterday called the attention of the Police Commissioners to a number of alleged irregularities in the recent mental examinations of candidates for appointment on the force.

The mental examination was held a few weeks

ago, and of the 404 examined only 148 received the required percentage to make them eligible for appointment. Their names were put on the eligible list, but in view of the discoveries of alleged irregularities in the examination papers there will be delay

in making any appointments.

Mr. Bell said that there were 87 out of 148 whose examination papers were suspicious. The clerks in making up the ratings found evidence in all these cases that the candidates had copied from each other the answers to the questions given them in the mental examination. In other words, they were unable to pass the examination without assistance In speaking of the matter yesterday Mr. Bell said

"There were cases where one man worked out his sums in arithmetic just the same as the man who sums in aritimetic just the same as the man was sat next to him. I had one of these men here loday and gave him the same sums to do, and he could not do them at all. There were fifteen very flagrant cases of freud. I have had some of the men here yesterday an fito-day, and examined them over again in the particular matters we were suspicious about. These cases will be laid before the Board of Doller.

Police."

Mr. Bell also said that many of the men wh falled to receive the required percentage were found

were Christians. The evil arose from the fact that the sufferers were under an intolerably bad A resolution would be proposed presen the matter.

Armenian question in America was even stronger than in this country. For, as America had no political interest in the Levant, her deep concern over the affairs there was the more worthy of ing a premature judgment, but evidence was now crimes were committed in Armenia day after day which were far beyond the outrages in Sassoon in horror. The acts of violence committed, Mr. Glad-stone declared, may be truthfully summed up in

agents were, he asserted, responsible for the crimes, and it was necessary that the responsibility for their acts should be brought home to them.

The treaty of 1856, he said in continuing, gave the the Government of the country out of the hands of Turkey, and under the treaty of 1878 the Sultan was bound to carry out reforms. The ex-Premier made three proposals. First, that the demands of the Powers should be moderate; second, that no promises of the Turkish authorities should be accepted, and third, that the Powers should not fear the word "coercion."

We have reached a critical position, said Mr.

Gladstone, in ending his speech, and the honor of the Powers is pledged to the institution of re-

A resolution was then proposed expressing the conviction that the Government would have the support of the entire Nation in any measures it might adopt to secure in Armenia reforms guaranteeing to the inhabitants safety of life, honor, anteeing to the inhabitants safety of life, honor, religion and property; and that no reforms can be effected which are not placed under the continuous control of the great Powers of Europe. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Canon Malcolm MacColl, and was adopted.

A letter from Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minster, was read, acknowledging the donation by the Duke of Westminster of fl.600 to the Armenian relief fund, and giving Sir Philip Wodehouse Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, full discretion as to how it shall be distributed.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH CRITICISED. London, Aug. 6.-"The Daily News" to-morrow,

referring to the Armenian question, will say: If Turkey is to be coerced, as she must be, the six signatory Powers will have to be consulted. Their response can hardly be doubtful. "The Morning Post" will say:

"The Morning Post" will say:

We fear that Mr. Gladstone's speech at Chester to-day will prove dangerously mischievous. His extravagant criticism and wild words may kindle a civil war in the Sultan's dominions. This may spread into a European conflagration and England, with her millions of Mahometan subjects in India, may be threatened with a renewal of the horrors of the Sepoy mutiny in 1857.

"The Standard will say:

Broadly speaking, Mr. Gladstone gave expression to the general convictions of his countrymen. But it is not premature to sound a note of warning against well-meant exaggerations. Fanatical distortions of a healthy impulse, unless sympathy be directed by prudence, may do more harm than good. Peremptory instructions from irresponsible persons, however eminent, cannot help, and may greatly hinder, the Government in an arduous and delicate task.

REVIEW OF THE SUBJECT WHICH HAS AGAIN "GRAND OLD MAN."

Mr. Gladstone is perfectly right in saying that the four words, "plunder, murder, rape and torture," constitute the sum total of the report which has recently been drawn up by the foreign diple matic delegates appointed to investigate the outrages perpetrated last fall and winter in Armenia, not only by the Kurds who are enrolled as regular cavalry in the Sultan's army, but also by the infantry of the line and by their commanding officers. It has been supposed by many that the frightful stories related were the result of Oriental exaggeration destined to further some political manoeuvres and intrigues on the part of the Armentans resident in Constantinople, many of whom hold high office under the Sublime Porte. reports of the delegates leave no doubt as to the broad fact that the outrages were perpetrated, and that, too, by the Sultan's soldiery, though they do not throw any light upon the causes which precipitated the massacre. It must be remembered that it is not to the Sultan's interest that bar-barilles should occur in his dominions of such a kind as to call for the intervention of the great

Upon whomever the responsibility rests for having brought about all this bloodshed, it is undeniable that the victims, that is, the Armenian peasantry, were perfectly innocent of any crime against the Government. True there had been conflicts between the Armenians and the Kurdish irregulars, who have an unfortunate propensity for thieving and looting, but these quarrels have been intermittent for decades, and as a fule the Kurds have been discountenanced by the Imperial Gov-When, therefore, the Armenians witernment. When, therefore, the Armenians witnessed the arrival of a large number of regular infantry last fall, they at once took it for granted that the soldiers had come to protect them against Kurdish depredations, and, under the impression that the danger from the Kurds was more acute that the danger from the Kurus was more acute than general, they flocked to the cantonments of the regulars for safety. They were quickly unde-ceived. The regulars, instead of holding the Kurds in check, incited them to massacre the Armenians, and when the Kurds did not do their work fast enough, the regulars, by command of their officers, took a hand in the slaughter, and especially in the torture.

especially in the torture.

It began with the burning of the villages of Shemai, Schenik and Avai, the inhabitants being locked up in their houses and driven back intomhe flames by the soldiers when they attempted to escape. The neighboring villagers, on hearing this, were selzed with panic and attempted to flee to the fastnesses of Mount Andok. The troops, however, soon caught up with the fugitives and then began a slaughter which is almost without parallel in the present century. There are stories of a bay-onet being gently pushed into a child's stomach, the little boy being then swung aloft and made to spin round and round until death supervened, De-Ohannes, one of the most influential priests of the district, had his eyes gouged out by order of th colonel of one of the regiments, who further commanded the soldiers to make a couple of holes in s throat. Water was fetched and poured into the test's mouth so that it spurted out of the holes, her indescribable tortures were inflicted upon an Another prominent Armenian was thrown on a back and a hole as large as a saucer made in a stomach with a diagger. The hole was filled the gunpowder and exploded with a fuse. Others aim were slowly and deliberately hacked to coes, while infants were either torn asunder or inted on bayonets. The church of the village of heliptogoozan was filled with women and girls, no. after being subjected to most frightful abuse for ree days, were finally burned alive, together with a sacred ediffice. Hundreds, nay, even thousands, well themselves from torture by jumping down ecipices and in other ways committing suicide, nile almost as many more were toxsed alive interest three so-called death pits of the valley of

precipies and in other ways committing suicide, while almost as many more were tozsed alive into the three so-called death pits of the valley of Ghellyegoozan, where the soldiers endeavored after the massacre was over to conceal the traces thereof by covering up after a fashion the remains of their victims.

No news has been received yet of the punishment of the officers in command of the troops who perpetrated these totally inexcusable massacres, and the only thing that the Sultan has done up to the present time to assuage the indignation which the description of the atrocities has called forth throughout the civilized world has been to appoint as Governor of Armenia Chakir Pacha, who was for many years Ambassador at St. Petersburg and who is a great favorite with the Russian Court and Government. The Porte hopes by this means to close the mouth of the only one of the Powers which, judging by history, would be capable of go-

zian, secretary. No. 421 West Fifty-seventh-st., New-Spencer Trask is treasurer, and con York City, or to the secretary, and will be acknowledged through the press.

Dr. Ayvazian has issued a circular letter in which he makes the following extract from an Armenian

Journal:

For seven long months the Armenian question has been standing before Europe as the spectre of a speechless plaintiff pleading for mercy and justice. This appeal for mercy and justice has not yet received a favorable answer, and now another terrible monster stands before Europe, before Christendom and before humanity. As a sequel of the Turkish atrocities in the Sassoun, this monster has come to complete what the cruel sword of the Turk and Kurd has left. We mean the grim monster of famine, starvation of thousands of human beings. Famine has already begun to work its ravages among the survivors of the massacre, and threatens tof Moush.

Last year, in the beginning of the fall, when the

Moush. Last year, in the beginning of the fall, when the Last year, in the beginning of the fall, when the Sassoun massacre occurred, entire villages were destroyed, provisions and flocks of sheep carried away and all implements either burned or pillaged, in the spring no fields could be plouged in Sassoun and no seed was sowed. The tillers of the soil were mostly massacred, and the survivors fled, seeking refuge among their coreligionists in the villages and in the town of Moush. The poor Armenian villagers of Moush shared with their unfortunate brothers and sisters from Sassoun what-ever food they had, and whatever they had garnered for seed. Moreover, the villagers of the Moush district were in constant terror of being massacred, although somewhat encouraged by the presence of the European committee of investigation.

In this state of affairs no farmer had time and heart to think for to-morrow. Thus spring passed and summer arrived, and the Armenian population of the vast district of Moush finds itself in the presence of famine. What will become the condition of these unfortunate people when, after a few months, winter comes and the Armenian question remains still unsolved?

The villagers have exhausted all their garnered provisions by sharing them with the survivors of the massacre, and for lack of seed and security they have not been able to cultivate their fields, and they have no prospect of a new harvest. Thousands of women and children, having nobody to provide for them, are crowded in towns and villages begging their daily bread from those who are not much better off than themselves. In spite of the efforts of the Turkish Government to conceal the real state of affairs, the danger is so evident and the misery so great that the Consuls of Russia, England and France have called the attention of their respective governments to the terrible condition of the unfortunate Armenian people of the Moush district.

"The foregoing extract from an Armenian journal," adds the doctor, "published in Tiffis, Russian Armenia, July 8, 1895, states the facts as far as they were then known. More recent advices show that famine prevails, not only in the Moush district, but in the adjoining districts of Turkish Armenia, and that unless speedy relief is obtained from England and America thousands must inevitably perish from starvation."

#### GENERAL CAMPOS IN HAVANA HE REFUSES TO BE FETED IN SANTIAGO

DE CUBA. GENEROSITY OF MACEO, IN ALLOWING

os arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

A dispatch from Santa Clara says the column of Spanish troops under command of Lieutenant Ruiz had an engagement at Palla to-day with a band of insurgents, in which two of the rebels were killed. A band of rebels in the Santiago province yes terday morning ambushed a train on which were a of scouts, and fired several shots, wounding of the scouts. The attack occurred in the vicinity of Ponupo. Upon retiring from Songo with a force of troops, the scouts found that the railroad had been torn up near Ponupo. One of the scouts

was killed. Matanzas, Aug. 6.-A party of seventeen civil guards on August 4 attacked a force of over one hundred insurgents at Monte Gordo. Owing to the superiority in numbers of the rebels, the guards were forced to retreat. Three of them were killed, and all of the rest were more or less seriously wounded. The loss of the insurgents was heavy. Santiago de Cuba, July 28.—After fifteen days of doubt and anxiety concerning the fate of Captain General Martinez Campos, the Captain-General himself arrived here on the night of July 26, on the Spanish gunboat, Christobal Colon. Many preparations were made to receive him. The buildings were decorated with flags and illuminated, and two bands of music to serenade the viceregal visitor were stationed in the plaza before the Governor's Palace. The Captain-General, however, told those who proffered him these showy evidences of loy alty on the part of the city, that the times were no for such things. He did not even come ashore here, but, after having passed from the gunboat to the steamer Villaverde, he sailed for Havana at o'clock yesterday morning.

According to a letter received here yesterday from the late field of action, the Captain-General, after taking refuge with his troops in Bayamo, sent a messenger to Antonio Maceo, asking him to allow Spanish troops to go back to the battlefield and Spanish troops to go back to the battlefield and gather up their wounded, giving his word of honor not to molest them. Maceo answered in the affirmative, adding that the Spaniards might not only come to take away their wounded on the fleid, but that they might come and take away those of their wounded to whom he had himself attended; accordingly the Spaniards took all their wounded to Bayamo. It is said here that this action of Maceo so pleased the Captain-General that, on his return to pleased the Captain-General that, on his return to great in that city. It is said also that he will do the same with the political prisoners in that city. It is said also that he will do the same with the political prisoners all over the island, declaring, so it is said, that this is the least he can do in return for such noble conduct on the part of the rebels.

do in return for such holds the rebush as the rebush gunboat arrived here to-day from Baracoa with scaled documents for the Governor. A sailor employed on the gunboat told the writer of this letter that it was feared Baracoa would soon be taken by the insurgents.

The rebels of this district are concentrating their forces around Son Luis, with the object, it is said, of taking the town.

#### AGRARIAN TROUBLES IN GERMANY. FIELD LABORERS IN ARGENAU SET FIRE TO FARMHOUSES-TROOPS CALLED TO DISPERSE THE MOB-FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

Berlin, Aug. 6 .- A dispatch from Kreuzburg says that a number of field laborers in Argenau have come discontented for some reason, and, desiring to be revenged for their grievances, set fire to the buildings upon an estate there. The authorities were called upon to arrest the laborers, who resisted the officers, and in the fight which ensued five persons were killed and six were wounded. The buildings upon the estate were entirely destroyed, and all the horses and cattle were burned to death.

This agrarian revolt, which recalls to mind the excesses committed during the famous "Peasants" War" of Germany in the seventeenth century, is, fortunately, purely a local affair. Nevertheless, seems to corroborate the views of those who be-heve that the laboring classes in the Fatherland are not disposed to follow the lawful and moderate policy now advocated by leaders who have appealed formerly to extreme popular passions. October at Breslau, the general council of party has issued a manifesto, in which the application of Socialistic principles is declared to be unsuitable for the rural districts of Germany and France. The revolutionists have cut their programme into two parts-one for the use of the workingmen in cities, and the other for the rural population. They understood that the peasants were afraid of doctrines threatening their little property, and they try to convince them that they can vote the Socialist ticket without fearing any interference with the conduct of their business. interference with the conduct of their business, which, on the contrary, would ostensibly be improved, by the application of Socialistic reforms; but in reality only the great land-owners would be benefited. This manoeuvre may succeed in France, where the peasants themselves work upon their

## WE ARE MAKING AUGUST MEMORABLE

by unheard of prices on high grade goods. There is no room here for the cheap and mean, but there's no end of room for the cheap and good. The long arms of the house have been reaching everywhere for these interesting merchandise lots for you.

A FURNITURE FLURRY

Now you may have your pick of the pick-AT LEAST 1-3 UNDER CLOSE RETAIL RATES 75 BEDROOM SUITS LIKE THIS:
At \$16, regularly \$20—Antique ash Suit, 8 pcs.—bed, bureau, washstand.

Dureau, washstand.

At \$20, regularly \$25—Antique oak Suits, 3 pcs.—
bed, bureau, washstand.

At \$28, regularly \$42—Curly birch Suit, 2 pcs.—bed

and bureau. At \$30, regularly, \$45-Mahogany Suit, 2 pcs.-bed

and bureau.

At \$40, regularly \$55—Bird's-eye maple Suit, 3 pcs.—

Women's 2-piece Suits, black ground organdie, large, fancy ruffle over shoulders trimmed with ribbon, \$5; the \$9.75 kind.

Women's handsome blue blazer serge Suits, extra-large full sleeves, full sweep skirt, \$9.50; values to \$18. FOR THE CHILDREN

Pretty figured lawn Dresses, fancy stitching in waist with wide ruffle over shoulders, 4 to 12 years, 50c. Handsome percale Dresses, elaborately trimmed with combinations of braid, \$1.50; from \$3.75.

gured lawn and dimity blouse Waists, deep collar and front piece trimmed with lace, \$1.25; the \$2.50

Children's Reefers, fine imported cloths in novelty effects, fancy trimmed, 4 to 14 years, \$3.75; from \$6.50 and \$9.50.

Boys' Vacation Suits for rough and tumble wear, all-wool and cheviot, patent elastic waistband in trou-sers, seams taped and double stitched, \$3.75; were \$5, \$6.

85, 86.

Boys' galatea and linen wash Sailor Suits, all prettily trimmed, \$2.75 and \$3.25; from \$4 and \$4.50.

Boys' percale Waists in small, medium and large figures and stripes, patent tape button on band, laundered, \$0c, 3 for \$1.25.

Second Floor, Ninth Street.

MEN'S SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS, 10c

Five for the price of two! Club Ties, also. Next stripes in dark and light colors. Of course it's startling. But that's the way many prices run in

startling. But that's the way many prices run in the Men's Furnishings. Men's Summer weight cheviot Pajamas, \$1.10; were

OPERATIONS OF THE SUGAR TRUST

WHAT THE EARNINGS FOR THE FIRST HALF THE PRESENT YEAR SHOW-A RISE IN

PRICE PROBABLE.

The operations of the American Sugar Refin-

ing Company under the new Tariff law are set forth in the report of Willett & Gray, the well-

known sugar experts, on the earnings of the com-

shows that the output was 620,000 tons, produced at a net profit of \$5 per ton, giving \$3,100,000 as the

total profits, while the dividends on the preferred

562,500. It is asserted that this is the poorest show-

ing made in any six months in the history of the company. The report makes it clear that the Ger-man granulated sugar, which is 32 cents cheaper

per 100 pounds than the American, is being us

largely by preservers and canners, whose pur-

chases have been an important factor in previous years in the sugar trade of this country.

As a result of a conference between the represen

tatives of the American Sugar Refining Company

GUESTS AT LEADING HOTELS.

A number of the leading hotels had almost to

many guests last night to find comfortable accom-modations for them all. Business at these houses

is on an average, fully 50 per cent better than #

M. B. Maynard, Waterbury.
H. Bushard & wife, Morristown.
W. Beall & wife, Carliste, Penn.
H. Carroll, Baltimore.
J. S. Pierson, Boston.
ASTOR.

Mrs. R. G. Clarke, Chicago.

Mrs. R. G. Clarke, Chicago,
Miss M. M. Price, Chicago,
H. Wood & wife, St. Louis,
H. K. Williard, Washington,
R. F. Mahoney & wife, Lon-

EVERETT.

J. Roche, New-Britain,
W. Lansing, Jr. Waco, Tex.
Mrs. C. B. Salinus, Charleston, S. C.
P. Ingraham, Maryland,
Professor C. Thomas, Ann
Arbor.
J. F. Keane, Bridgeport.
J. H. Hofflicker, Jr., Williamington.

N. B. Eldridge, Auburn.
T. M. Emerson, North Carolina.
Mrs. C. F. Conrad, Boston.
Miss E. Slocum, Boston.
C. C. Patterson & wife, BosD. J. Kearns, Memphis.

M. Isaacs & family, New Orleans.

Orleans, Engelhardt & wife, Cin-

R. Kenan, Wilmington

N. C. Stearn & family, Louis-

ville.
J. Horner, Mississippi.
S. S. Wallinson, Longview,
Tex.
M. O. B. Humphrey, New-Orleans.

Haven.
O. Miller, Pittsburg.
F. E. Cook, Pittsburg.
L. B. Platt & wife, Wash

J. O. Ecker, Fayetteville. H. R. Stone & wife, San

Francisco. Miss Stone, San Francisco. J. R. Anderson, Richmond, Va.

STURTEVANT.

H. M. Taylor, Pittsburg. O. H. Stocksdale, Washing

Mrs. C. A. Franc, Washing.

ton.
C. W. Wilharm, Indianapello,
C. K. Smith, Boston.
F. M. Gray, Pueblo, Cri.
J. S. Lawrence, Sloux City,
T. J. Hogan, Savannah,
Mrs. W. J. Van Dyke, At-

lanta. Miss E. Ballard, Atlanta.

WESTMINSTER.

W. Comers, Topeka.
C. E. Succop, Pittsburg.
L. G. Polk & wife, Little

ALBEMARLE.

don.
J. H. Carpenter, Reading.
J. P. Holden, Baltimore.
J.W. Wilkes, Charlotte, N.C.
The Rev. T. L. Lee, Wash

ington. J. S. O'Gormen, Boston,

EVERETT.

BRUNSWICK.

and the wholesale grocers of Chicago,

bed, bureau, washstand. HAT AND HALL RACKS

WOMEN'S SUITS

BOYS' CLOTHING

#### THE AUGUST SILK SALE

gathers headway every day. New arrivals, new bar-gains, in both black and colored Silks. Like this: 60c Silks at 33c—More than 2500 yds. black and col-

Sample pieces from the recent Furniture Exhibition. The foremost Furniture makers of the land had goods on show there—the best they could turn out—one of a kind. We had our pick at prices that the manufacturers wouldn't think of for hundred or even for thousand lots. ored Jap Silks.

\$1 Broche Taffetas at 60c—Ten designs, upward of 20 combinations, latest French colorings, 20 in.

At 75, 95c and \$1.15 yd.—New black Ground Taffetas and Satin Stripe. The correct idea for Silk skirts. Three lots with every new color stripe on

Shepherd Check Taffetas for Waists. Everybody wants them, but they're scarce, very scarce, they say. We don't. Here's a new line, beautiful quality, ten sizes of checks, 85c yd.

Black Taffetas that will wear—One of the hardest things to find, but here they are, pure dye, elegant silks with a lovely rustle, 24 in. at 85c, 27 in. at 95c, 29 in. at.\$1.

#### WITH THE DRESS GOODS

HAT AND HALL RACKS
Half a hundred. Close regular price would be \$8 to \$90; for these samples \$5.50 to \$60.
And so it goes. Browse around the entire Furnitum floor; these single pieces at singular prices are everywhere—Toilet Tables, Book Cases, Desks, almost everything. The new broom is pushing things your way-just the nings almost any woman is wanting.
BLACK DRESS GOODS—Dress lengths, skirt

lengths. Mohair, Tricotine and Plisse Crepon at 35c; have been up to \$1.25; at 48c, have been up to \$1.50; at 58c, have been up to \$2.48 in. plain Sicilian \$1; from \$1.50.48 in. fancy Mohair \$1; from \$1.50.38 in. plain Sicilian 50c; from \$2.50.

48 m. lancy Monar 31; from 81; 309, 38 in. plain Sicilian 50c; from 75c, 40 in. English Storm Serge 50c; from 85c, 42 m. English Storm Serge 75c; from \$1,25, COLORED DRESS GOODS, TOO—All the short

lengths and odd pieces must go at once—crepons, cheviots, fancies, challis in party colors, navy blue serges and storm serges. Some have been 50c, some serges and storm serges. Some have been 50c, some \$1.65; now they are 18 to 48c.
Plain Suitings, 50c; have been \$1, \$1.25.
Fancy Cheviots, all-over mixtures and stripe effects, 50c; have been \$1, \$1.25.

Fourth Avenue.

#### AMONG THE COTTONS

interest is very active.

Lancaster Ginghams, checks and fancy plaids, for aprons and dresses, 5c yd.

Pure indigo Chintz, new, 123/2c yd.

Embossed Silkoline, 5c yd.

Sheets and Pillow Cases, ready to use, for just about what the yard goods would cost.
Fillow Cases—42x36 in., 8c. 45x36 in., 14c; 45x38½ in., 15c. Sheets—72x931/2 in., 36c; 81x931/2 in., 54c. Pourth Avenue.

## HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Bleached Irish damask Table Cloths, new designs, borders all around, sizes 2x2 to 2x3, \$1.75 to \$2.75; regularly \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Good, serviceable Glass Toweling, 8c yd.
Bleached twilled Toweling, 5c yd.: 10c quality.
Good huck Towels, blue and red borders, sizes 20x43,

15c; good value at 20c. leached table Damask, 10 designs, 50c yd.; regu-

# Men's white duck Trousers, \$1.50 and \$2. Men's duck Vests, \$1 to \$2.75. Men's Bicycle Trousers, \$2 up. Brondway and Ninth Street. BROADWAY SILZ 10454: FEIRON FELICACE TO SILZ 10454 FOURTH AVE. BUCCLESCONDER AND SILZ 10454 FOURTH AVE.

small estates, and employ few day laborers. But it is not so in Germany, where those laborers are very numerous, and have imbibed Socialistic theories to the same extent as the workingmen in the mills, factories and workshops of the towns and cities. It remains to be seen how the Breslau Congress will receive the new Socialist manifesto. It was forced upon Bebel, Liebknecht, Singer, Auer and the other leaders of the workingmen by Messrs. Vollmar and Grillenberg, both belonging to Bavaria, where that class of peasants (owners of small holdings) is more numerous than in Prussia. The two last-named leaders of the German Socialist party have been anxious not a frighten away the Bavarian peasants, and they succeeded recently in having them send five Socialists of the moderate type to the Munich Parliament. 1. Captain Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cavalry, tailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo, to take effect September 18, Leave of absence for one month and twenty days from August 12 is granted First Lieutenant William V. Judson, Corps of Engi-

A TORNADO IN NOVA SCOTIA. FARMHOUSES WRECKED AND BARNS DEMOLISHED

wind, accompanied by rain, struck about three miles east of here Sunday evening. It lasted about fifteen minutes, doing damage to a portion of the districts of Clarence and Paradise which amounts tially demolished, and hundreds

ruined. Barns and stables containing quantities of hay were torn to pieces and destroyed. The top story of one barn was carried bodily a mile and a half. Daniel Messenger's house was wrecked by the Daniel Messenger's house was wrecked by the wind: furniture was broken, lamps, crockeryware and glass smashed to atoms, and the ornamental and shade trees surrounding the house were levelled to the ground, wisted and torn. The cow stable, which contained a large quantity of hay and three cows, is a wreck. The cows were buried under about six tons of hay, but were dug out of the débris without injury. and the wholesale grocers of Chicago, the com-pany has issued a circular offering all wholesalers a rebate of one-eighth of a cent a pound on all sugar sold at the company's prices. This agree-ment, it is expected, will in time bring about a rise in the price of sugar, and it is intended to help the wholesalers who have suffered from the pra-vailing low prices.

TO TAKE THE ATLANTA'S PLACE. THE CRUISER CINCINNATI MAY BE SENT SOUTH TO LOOK FOR FILIBUSTERS.

Washington, Aug. 6.-The Navy Department has practically decided to recall the cruiser Atlanta from her present duty of watching for Cuban fillbustering expeditions off the Florida coast and to substitute the cruiser Cincinnati in her place. It has been considered best, however, not to make the change at present, because the departure of the Cincinnati would interfere with the coming manoeuvres of the North Atlantic squadron. The change will take place very soon, however, and the Atlanta will return to New-York, where she will probably go into drydock, and then, if sufficient time remain and there is no urgent need for her services elsewhere, she will take the Cincinnati's place in the squadron.

NOTHING WRONG WITH THE CINCINNATI. When it was learned yesterday that the cruiser Cincinnati, which had been ordered to proceed to the Florida coast to aid in intercepting any filibustering Florida coast to aid in intercepting any filibustering parties from this country who would give aid to the Cuban revolutionists, had returned and anchored off Sandy Hook after having started on her voyage from the Brooklyn Navy Yard Monday, a reporter went down the bay is the cruiser and was informed by the commanding officer that the Cincinnati had simply returned to readjust her compasses and wait for the rest of the fleet to return. There was nothing wrong with the cruiser, he said.

STEAM LAUNCHES SOLD TO SPAIN. Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 6 (Special).-The Shrewsury and the Navesink, steam launches, owned by Gerry Roberts and John Hoffmire, were sold today to the Spanish Government. They have been used as passenger vessels on the Shrewsbury River, and will now be utilized as boarding launches in Cuba. The price paid for the boats is said to be

FREDERICK ENGELS DEAD. London, Aug. 6.-Frederick Engels, the Socialist, died in London yesterday.

#### CHOLERA IN RUSSIAN PODOLIA. Vienna, Aug. 6.-A dispatch from Tarnopol, Austrian Galicia, states that cholera is raging in Rus-

C. C. Patterson & wife, Boston.

E. A. Johnson, Isitp.
Miss W. F. Mercer, Wilson, N. C.
Miss K. G. Mercer, Wilson, N. C.
E. W. Davis, Narragansett
Pier.
GILSEY.
Mis. J. W. Pearson, Ch'cago, N. J. Downey, Chicago, J. T. M. Johnson, Jefferson City.
W. W. Bailey & family.
Port Smith.
G. Kemp, Isichmond.
H. W. Calkins, Cleveland.
J. O'Brien, Stillwater.
GRAND, UNION.

C. C. Morse, Taunton.
C. V. Hubbard, Pittsburgs.
H. P. Judson, Chicago, W. H. Boyce, Albany.
W. H. Boyce, Albany.
F. P. Stone, Chicago, W. J. Thomas, Allanta.
Ellison, Fort Worth, Tex.
ST. JAMES.
J. W. Field, Boston.
R. Moore, Mobile.
H. B. Snert & wife, Lake Waccamaw.
C. E. Beach, Columbus.
Mrs. J. O. Evans, Washing, ton. stan Podolia. The inhabitants resisted the erection of temporary hospitals for the accommodation of the sufferers from the disease and began rioting. It was found necessary to call out a body of troops to quell the disturbance. MR. UHL ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

London, Aug. 6 .- Edwin F. Uhl, Assistant Secre tary of the State Department at Washington, has arrived in London, after making inspections of the American legations and consulates in Germany and Holland. Mr. Uhl reports that he found the legations and consulates in excellent condition To-day he had a conference with Ambassador Bayard, and next week he will go to France. Mr Uhl will return to Washington in September. KING CHRISTIAN SUFFERS LESS PAIN.

Copenhagen, Aug. 6.-A bulletin issued this morning by the physician in attendance upon King Christian, who is ill with catarrh of the bladder, states that His Majesty passed a quiet night and is suffering less pain to-day.

Washington, Aug. 6 (Special).-The following

ence granted First Lieutenant Charles C. Ballou,

Army orders have been tosued: The leave of ab-

T. T. Whelan, Baltimore, W. Hunt, Oxford, Englan J. Norman, San Francisco, P. Dodd, Albany, R. R. Bruce, Utica, E. R. Heiberg, U. S. A. G. Greene, Pittsburg, C. Stroebel, Dayton, Ohio, G. E. Doggett, Boston. GRAND.

GRAND UNION.

R. L. Ginsburg, Detroit. r. T. Whelan, Baltimore

HOFFMAN.

sence granted First Lieutenant Charles Win12th Infantry, is extended one month. Captain Win12th Infantry

Rock.
T. Hodgson, Buffale.
W. R. Hobbs & wife, Lesdon, Ont.
J. W. Hobbs, Lendon, Ont.
R. Lloyd, Williamsport.
N. R. Church, Therres.
I. W. Mosley, Nashville.
C. C. Wetherell, Chicago